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POETRY.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

STANZAS.

There's many a brow that wears a smile
Above a heart of care,
And many a laughing eye conceals
The writhings of despair.
We would not that the world should see
The bosom's dark recess—
We would not that the world should know
Its utter loneliness.

The crowded hall, the joyous scene,
Cannot dispel our grief—
In Pleasure's gaudy glittering train,
In vain we seek relief:
There lurks a sorrow in the heart,
A deep corroding care;
We turn us from the mirthful throng,
To view the desert there.

In vain are beauty's smiles to light
The ruins of the soul;
And worse than vain, the mad'ning draught,
The wine-cup and the bowl
Its pleasure's like the fitful blaze
Within the silent tomb,
Whose flickering light but shows more clear
Its sad sepulchral gloom.

In vain we seek in solitude
The calmness of repose;
In vain we court the stilly grove,
Neglectful of our woes—
Grief still will hover o'er the soul,
And we must yet endure
Misfortunes that no charms can heal,
No human art can cure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRIALS OF A TEMPLAR.

A SKETCH OF THE CRUSADES.

The Lord is on my side; I will not fear what man doeth unto me. Ps. 118, ver. vi.

A summer day in Syria was rapidly drawing towards its close, as a handful of European cavalry, easily recognized by their flat-topped helmets, cumbrous hauberks, and chargers sheathed like the irriders, in plate and mail, were toiling their way through the deep sand of the desert, scorched almost to the heat of molten lead by the intolerable glare of an eastern sun. Insignificant in numbers, but high of heart, confident from repeated success, elated with enthusiastic valor, and the inspiring sense of a holy cause, they followed the guidance of their leader, one of the best and most tried lancers of the Temple, careless whither, and sure of triumph; their steel armor glowing like burnished gold, their lance heads flashing in the level rays of the setting orb, and the party-colored banner of the Beauseant hanging motionless in the still atmosphere.

Before them lay an interminable waste of bare and dusty plain, broken into long swells succeeding each other in monotonous regularity, though occasionally varied by stunted patches of thorny shrubs and dwarf palm trees. As they wheeled round one of these thickets, their commander halted suddenly at the sight of some fifty horsemen, whose fluttering garb and turbaned brows, as well as the springy pace of their Arab steeds, proclaimed them natives of the soil, winding along the bottom of the valley beneath him, with the stealthy silence of prowling tigers. Although the enemy nearly trebled his own force in numerical power, without a moment's hesitation, Albert of Vermandois arrayed his little band, and before the infidels had even discovered his presence, much less drawn a blade, or concentrated their scattered line, the dreaded war-cry rung upon their ears—'Ha! Beauseant! For the temple! For the temple!' and down thundered the irresistible charge of the western crusaders on their unguarded flank. Not an instant did the Saracens withstand the brunt of the Norman lance; they broke away on all sides, leaving a score of their companions stretched to rise no more, on the bloody plain. Scarcely, however, had the victors checked their blown horses, or re-organized their phalanx, disordered by hot struggle, when the distant clang of combat, horn, and kettle drum, mingled with the shrill *lelies* of the heathen sounding in every direction, announced that their march had been anticipated, their route beset, themselves surrounded. Hastily taking possession of the vantage ground afforded by an abrupt hillock, and dismissing the lightest of his party to ride for life to the Christian camp, and demand immediate aid—Albert awaited the onset with the stern composure which springs from self-possession. A few minutes sufficed to show the Christians the extent of their embarrassment, and the imminence of their peril. Three heavy masses of cavalry were approaching them from as many different quarters, their gaudy turbans, gilded arms, and waving pennons of an hundred hues, blazing in marked contrast to the stern and martial simplicity of the iron soldiers of the west. To the quick eye of Albert it was instantly evident that their hope consisted in protracting the conflict till the arrival of the succor, and even this hope was diminished by the unwonted velocity with which the Mahommetans hurried to the attack. It seemed as if they were also aware that in order to conquer, they must conquer quickly; for [illegible] their usual mode of fighting, they charged resolutely upon the very lances of the motionless Christians, who, in a solid circle, opposed their mailed breasts in firm array to their volatile antagonists. Fiercely, however, as they charged, their lighter coursers recoiled before the bone and weight of the European war steeds.—The lances of the Crusaders were shivered in the onset, but to the thrust of these succeeded the deadly sweep of the two handed swords flashing above the scimitars of the infidel with the array of some terrific engine. Time after time, the eastern warriors rushed on, time after time they retreated, like the surf from some lonely rock on which it has washed its thunders in vain. At length they changed their play, and wheeling in rapid circles poured their arrows in as fast, and for a time as fruitlessly, as the snow storm of a December day. On they came again, right upon the point where Vermandois was posted, headed by a tall chieftain distinguished no less by his gorgeous armor, than by his gallant bearing. Rising in his stirrups, when at a few paces distance, he hurled his long javelin full in the face of the Crusader. Bending his crest to the saddle-bow, as the dart passed harmlessly over him, Albert cast his massive battle axe in return; the tremendous missile hurled past the chief at whom it was aimed, and smote his shield bearer to the earth, at the very moment when an arrow pierced the Templar's charger through the eyeball to the brain; the animal, frantic with the pain, bounded forward and fell lifeless, bearing his rider with him to the ground; yet, even in that last struggle, the stern knight clove the turbaned leader down to the teeth before he fell. Five hundred horses dashed over him—his array was broken—his companions were hewn from their saddles, even before their commander was snatched from beneath the trampling hoofs, disarmed, fettered, and reserved for a doom to which the fate of his comrades had been a boon of mercy. Satisfied with their success, and aware that a few hours at the furthest must bring up the rescue from the Christian army, the Saracens retreated as rapidly as they had advanced; all night long they travelled with unabated speed towards their inaccessible fastnesses, in the recesses of their wild mountains. Arrived at their encampment, the prisoner was cast into a dungeon, hewn from the living rock. Day after day rolled heavily on, and Albert lay in utter darkness, ignorant of his destiny, unvisited by any being except the swarth and bearded savage who brought the daily pittance, scarcely sufficient for the wants of his wretched existence.

Albert of Vermandois, a Burgundian youth of high nobility, and yet more exalted renown, had left his native land, stung almost to madness by the early death of her to whom he had vowed his affections, & whose name he had already made "glorious by the sword," from the banks of the Danube, to the pillars of Hercules. He had bound the cross upon his breast, he had mortified all wordly desires, all earthly passions, beneath the strict rule of his order. While yet in the flush and pride of manhood, before a gray hair had streaked his dark locks, or a single line wrinkled his lofty brow—he had changed his nature, his heart, his very *being*; he had attained a height of dignity and fame, scarcely equalled by the best and oldest warriors of the temple.—The vigor of his arm, the vast scope of his political foresight, no less than the unimpeached rigor of his morals, had long rendered him a glory to his brotherhood, a cause of terror and an engine of defeat to the Saracen lords of the Holy Land.—Many a league had been formed to overpower, many a dark plot hatched to inveigle him; but so invariably had he borne down all odds in open warfare before his irresistible lance, so certainly had he hurled back all secret treasons with redoubled vengeance on the heads of the schemers, that he was almost deemed the possessor of some cabalistic spell, framed for the downfall and destruction of the sons of Islam.

Deep were the consultations of the infidel leaders concerning the destiny of their formidable captive. The slaughter actually wrought by his hands had been so fearful, the ravages produced among their armies by his policy so unbounded, that a large majority were in favor of his instant execution; nor could human ingenuity devise, or brutal cruelty perform, more hellish methods of torture than were calmly discussed in that infuriated assembly.

It was late on the third day of his captivity, when the hinges of his dungeon gate creaked, and a broader glare streamed through the aperture that had hitherto disclosed the secrets of his prison-house. The red light streamed from a lamp in the grasp of a dark figure,—an Imaum, known by his high cap of lambskin, his loose black robes, his parchment cincture, figured with Arabic characters, and the long beard that flowed even below his girdle in unrestrained luxuriance. A negro, bearing food of a better quality, and the beverage abhorred by the prophet, the forbidden juice of the grape, followed; his ivory teeth, and the livid circles of his eyes glittering with a ghastly whiteness in the clear lamp-light. He arranged the unaccustomed dainties on the rocky floor. The slave withdrew. The priest seated himself so that the light should reveal every thing of the Templar's features, while his own were veiled in deep shadow.

'Arise, young Nazarine,' he said, 'arise, and eat, for to-morrow thou shalt die.—Eat, drink, and let thy soul be strengthened to bear thy doom; for as surely as there is one God, and one prophet, which is Mahomet, so surely is the black wing of Azrael outstretched before thee.'

'It is well,' was the unmoved reply, 'I am a consecrated knight, and how should a Templar tremble? A Christian, and how should a follower of Jesus fear to die?'

'My brother hath spoken wisely, yet is his wisdom but folly. Truly hast thou said—it is well to die; for is it not written that the faithful and the *Yaoor* must alike go hence? But is it the same thing for a warrior to fall amidst the flutter of banners, and the flourish of trumpets, which are to the strong man, even as the breath of his nostrils, or as the mild showers in seed time to the thirsty plain,—and to perish by inches afar from his comrades, surrounded by tribes to whom the very name of his race is a by-word and a scorn?'

'Now, by the blessed light of heaven!' cried the indignant soldier, 'rather shouldst thou say a terror, and a ruin; for when have the dogs endured the waving of our pennons, or the flash of our armor? But it skills not talking,—leave me, priest, for I abhor thy creed, as I despise thy loathsome impostor.'

For a short space the wise man of the tribes was silent; he gazed intently on the countenance of his foeman; but not a sign of wavering or dismay could his keen eye trace in the stern and haughty features. 'Allah Acbar,' he said at length, 'to God all things are possible—would the Christian live?'

'All men would live, and I am but a man,' returned the knight; 'yet praise be to Him where all praise is due, I have never shrunk from death in the field, nor can he fright me on the scaffold; if my Master has need of his servant, he who had power to deliver Israel from bondage, and Daniel from the jaws of the lion, surely he shall deliver my soul from the power of the dog. And if he has appointed for me the crown of martyrdom, it shall ne'er be said that Albert of Vermandois was deaf to the will of the God of Battles and the Lord of Hosts.'

'The wise man hath said,' replied the slow musical notes of the priest, in strange contrast to the fiery zeal of the prisoner, 'the wise man hath said—better is the cottage that standeth firm, than the tower that tottereth to its fall. Will my brother hear reason? Cast away the Cross from thy breast—bind the turban upon thy brow—and behold! thou shalt be as a prince among our people.'

'Peace blasphemer!—I spit at thee—I despise—I defy thee!—I, a worshiper of the living Jehovah, shall I debase myself to the camel driver of Mecca? Peace!—Begone!' He turned his face to the wall, folded his arms upon his chest, and was silent. No entreaties, no threats of torment, no promises of mercy, could induce him again to open his lips. His eyes were fixed as if he beheld a shape unseen by others; his brow was calm, and but for a slight expression of scorn about the muscles of the mouth, he might have passed for a visionary. After a time the Imaum arose, quitted the cell—and the warrior was again alone! But a harder trial was yet before him;—the door of his prison opened yet once more, and a form entered—a being, whom the poets in her own land of minstrelsy would have described under the types of a young date tree, bowing its graceful head to the breath of evening—of a pure spring in the burning desert—of a gazelle bounding over the unshaken herbage—of a dove gliding on the wings of the morning! And in truth she was lovely. Her jetty hair braided above her transparent brow, and floating in a veil of curls over her shoulders—her large eyes swimming in liquid languor—and above all, that indescribable charm,

"The mind, the music breathing from her face."

Her form slighter, and more sylph-like, than the maids of Europe can boast, yet rounded into the fairest mould of female beauty—all combined to make up a creature resembling rather a houri of Mahomet's paradise, than

"One of earth's least earthly daughters."

For a moment the Templar gazed, as if he doubted whether he were not looking upon one of those spirits, which are said to have assailed, and almost shaken, the sanctity of many an holy anchorite.—His heart, for the first time in many years, throbbed wildly—he bowed his head between his knees, and prayed fervently; nor did he again raise his eyes, till a voice as harmonious as the breathings of a lute, addressed him in the lingua Franca.

'If the sight of his hand-maiden is offensive to the eyes of the Nazarene, she will depart as she came, in sorrow.'

The soldier lifted up his eyes, and saw her bending over him with so sad an expression of tenderness, that, despite of himself, his heart melted within him, & his answer was courteous and even kind. 'I thank thee, dear lady, I thank thee for thy good will, though it can avail me nothing; but wherefore does one so fair, & it may well be, so happy as thou art, visit the cell of a condemned captive?'

'Say not condemned—oh! say not condemned!—Thy servant is the bearer of life and freedom, and honor. She saw thy manly form, she looked upon thy undaunted demeanor, and she loved thee—loved thee to distraction,—would follow thee to the ends of earth—would die to save thee—*has* already saved thee, if thou wilt be saved—Rank—honor—life—and love—'

'Lady'—he interrupted her—'Listen! For ten long years, I have not lent my ear to the witchery of a woman's voice! Ten years ago, I was the betrothed lover of a maid, I had well nigh said, as fair as thou art. She died! died—and left me desolate—I have fled from my native land, I have devoted to my God the feelings which I once cherished for your sex. I could not give thee love in return for love—nor would I stop to feign that which I felt not, although it were to win not temporal, but eternal life.'

'Oh! dismiss me not'—she sobbed, as she threw her white arms around his neck, and panted on his bosom.—'Oh! dismiss me not thus—I ask no vows,—I ask no love. But be mine,—let my country be your country, my God your's—and you are safe and free!'

'My master,'—he replied coldly, as he disengaged her grasp, and removed her from his arms—'hath said 'what doth it profit a man, if he should gain the whole world, and lose his own soul,'—I have listened to thee, lady, and I have answered,—but my heart is heavy,—for it is mournful, to see that so glorious a form should be the habitation of so frail a spirit. I pray thee leave me!—*To-morrow*, I shall meet my God, and I would commune with him *now* in spirit and in truth!'

Slowly she turned away,—wrapped her face in her veil, and moved with faultering steps,—wailing as if her heart were about to burst,—through the low portal;—the gate clanged heavily as she departed, but the sounds of lamentation were audible, long after the last being who would show a sign of pity for his woes, or of admiration for his merits, had gone forth never again to return.

All night long, the devotions, the fervent and heartful prayers of the Crusader ascended to the throne of his Master. and often, though he struggled to suppress the feeling, a petition for his lovely, though deluded visitor, was mingled with entreaties for strength, to bear the fate he anticipated. Morning came at last, not as in the frigid climates of the north, creeping through its slow gradations of gray dawn, and dappling twilight, but bursting at once from night into perfect day.—The prison gates were opened for the last time, the fetters were struck off from the limbs of the undaunted captive, and himself led forth like a victim to the sacrifice. From leagues around, all the hordes of the desert had come together in swarms outnumbering the winged motes, that stream like dusty atoms in every sunbeam. It was strange, and under other circumstances would have been a glorious spectacle; in a vast sand basin, surrounded on every side by low but rugged eminences, were the swarthy sons of Syria mustered, rank above rank, to feast their eyes on the unwonted spectacle of a Christian's sufferings. The rude tribes of the remotest regions, Arab and Turcoman, mounted on the uncouth dromedary, or on steeds of matchless symmetry, and unstained pedigree, mingling their dark baracans with the brilliant arms and gorgeous garbs of the Soldan's court—even the unseen beauties of an hundred harams watched from their canopied litters, the preparations for the execution with as much interest, and as little concern, as the *belles* of our day exhibit before the curtain has been drawn aside, which is to disclose the performance of a Pedrotti or a Malibran to the enraptured audience.

In the centre of this natural amphitheatre, stood the scathed and whitening trunk of a thunder-stricken palm; to this inartificial stake was the captive led, one by one his garments were torn asunder, till his muscular form and splendid proportions were revealed in naked majesty to the wondering multitude. Once, before he was attached to the fatal tree, a formal offer of life, and liberty, and high office in the Moslem court, was tendered to him, on condition of his embracing the faith of the prophet, and refused by one contemptuous motion of his hand. He was bound firmly to the stump, with his hands secured far above his head: at some fifty paces distant, stood a group of dark and fierce warriors, with bended bows, and well filled quivers, evidently awaiting the signal to pour in their arrowy fleet upon his unguarded limbs. He gazed upon them with a countenance unmoved and serene, though somewhat paler than its usual tints. His eyes did not, however, long dwell upon the unattractive sight; he turned them upwards, and his lips moved at intervals, though no sound was conveyed to the ear of the by-standers. Some minutes had elapsed thus, when the shrill voice of the *Muezzin* was heard proclaiming the hour of matin-prayer, in his measured chant, 'There is no God, but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet!' In an instant the whole multitude were prostrate in the dust, and motionless as though the fatal blast of the simoom was careering through the tainted atmosphere. A flash of contempt shot across the features of the Templar, but it quickly vanished in a more holy expression, as he muttered to himself the words, used on a far more memorable occasion, by divinity itself. 'Forgive them, Lord, they know not what they do!' The pause was of short duration; with a rustle like the voice of the forest, when the first breath of the rising tempest agitates its shivering foliage, the multitude rose to their feet. A gallant horseman dashed from the cavalcade which thronged around the person of their Soldan, checked his steed beside the arched band, spoke a few hasty words, and galloped back to his station.

Another minute—and arrow after arrow whistled from the Paynim bows, piercing the limbs! and ever grazing the body of the Templar; but not a murmur escaped from the victim—scarcely did a frown contract his brow;—there was an irradiation, as if of celestial happiness, upon his countenance; nor could a spectator have imagined for a moment that his whole frame was almost convulsed with agony, but for the weapons quivering even to their feathered extremities in every joint, and the large blood drops trickling like rain upon the thirsty soil.

Again there was a pause. Circled by his Nubian guard, followed by the brightest of his court, the Soldan himself rode up to the bleeding Crusader. Yet, even there, decked with all the pomp of royalty, and pride of war, goodly in person, and sublime in bearing, the monarch of the east was shamed—shamed like a slave before his master,—by the native majesty of Christian virtue; nor could the prince at first find words to address the tortured mortal, who stood at his feet with the serene deportment which would have beseemed the judge upon his tribunal, no less than the martyr at the stake.

'Has the Nazarene yet learned experience from the bitter sting of adversity? The skill of the leech may yet assuage thy wounds, and the honors which shall be poured upon thee may yet efface thine injuries—even as the rich grain conceals in its luxuriance the furrows of the plowshare. Will the Nazarene live—or will he die the death of a dog?'

'The Lord is on my side'—was the low but firm reply—'the Lord is on my side; I will not fear what man doeth unto me.' On swept the monarch's train, & again the iron shower fell fast and fatally not as before on the members, but on the broad chest and manly trunk; the blood gushed forth in blacker streams—the warrior's life was ebbing fast away—when from the rear of the broken hills, a sudden trumpet blew a point of war in notes so thrilling, that it pierced the ears like the the thrust of some sharp weapon. Before the astonishment of the crowd had time to vent itself in word or deed, the eminences were crowded with the mail-clad myriads of the Christian force.—Down they came like the blast of the tornado on some frail and scattered fleet, with war cry and the clang of instruments, and the thick trampling of twice 10,000 hoofs. Wo! to the sons of the desert in that hour! They were swept away before the mettled steeds and the levelled lances of the Templars, like dust before the wind, or stubble before the devouring flame!

The eye of the dying hero lighted as he saw the banners of his countrymen. His whole form dilated with exultation and triumph. He tore his arm from its fetters, waived it around his blood-stained forehead, and for the last time, shouted forth his cry of battle, 'Ha Beauseant!' 'A. Vermandois for the templar!' Then, in a lower tone, he cried, 'Lord, lettest now thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' He bowed his head, and his undaunted spirit passed away.

The Seneca reservation is situated a few miles East of Buffalo and the Indians lately numbered about 1000. The celebrated chief Red Jacket resided here much of the time, though in his latter days when he became an outcast from the tribe, he had long swayed by his counsel, he became restless, and wandered about the country between this place and Utica.—He was an inveterate opposer of the efforts of the missionaries among his tribe, and for a long time succeeded in keeping them at a distance, but he was at length and for this very cause I believe deposed from his station. A gentleman who had known him for several years, gave me the following characteristic anecdote of this strong minded and eloquent savage. He was illustrating the manner in which the whites had dispossessed the Indians. 'One very warm day' said he, 'I was sitting on a fallen tree in the woods in the cool shade, and a rascal yankee came along hot and weary, and asked me to please let him set down—so I made room for him. By and by came another and he wanted room too, so I moved along and let him set down. Then more and more yankees came and pushed me along till I am on the end of the log. After a little while another one came, and say he wants to set down, I tell him, "there's no room" but he squeezed in between me and his brother yankees, and pushed me off the log. So you white men came over the big water faint and sick, and we made room for you, but more and more came, and at last pushed the Indian quite off.'

N. Y. Messenger.

From the London United Service Jour. for July.

Important Discoveries in Magnetism. Professor Kiel of Jena, has made some important discoveries and improvements in the quality and use of the magnet. At a late meeting of the Royal Society, the professor was introduced for the purpose of presenting to the notice of the fellows some of his improved magnets, of a very superior power, as well as explaining their efficacy in the cure of nervous disease, and to which they have been very extensively and successfully applied by Dr. Kiel on the continent. It is evident, from the very far superior degree of power possessed by Dr. Kiel's magnet, that he adopts some mode of accumulating an intensity of magnetic force, superior to any method known or adopted by English philosophers. A small lyre shaped magnet, of which he is possessed, weighing but 5 lbs. is capable of sustaining a weight weighing from 100 to 120 lbs. according to the state of the atmosphere; magnetism, as well as electricity, being greatly modified by atmospheric influence. This must be acknowledged to possess a greater intensity of accumulation of magnetic force than in any magnets of equal size hitherto known; whilst the Professor assures us that the power contained is permanent, even without the continuous contact of the bar. This magnet is also possesseed of very singular properties of inducing chemical action in reddening vegetable blues, accelerating chrystalization, &c.

But the most surprising point connected with these magnets is their singular efficacy, discovered by the Professor, in the cure of diseases connected with the nervous system, as in neuralgia, cephalagia, &c., and in alleviating the worst symptoms of tic douloureaux, epilepsy, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, spasm, &c. In these complaints, the most immediate relief is obtained, and (says Mr. Booth, the lecturer on chemistry) "from various instances of its efficacy in trials which I saw made at a public infirmary, I feel convinced that this discovery of a new branch of the healing art must shortly rank as a new era in the history of medicine. A most singular susceptibility of nervous sympathy to magnetic influence, was shown by the diminution of temperature induced through the source of a nerve by the application of the magnet, amounting to a painful sensation of cold, and sinking the thermometer to five or seven degrees, a fact which must be sufficient to convince the most sceptical or prejudiced observer."

The Missouri River.—The St. Louis Republican states, that Mr. Brooks in giving "the mileage of the principal rivers which pour their treasures into New Orleans, does not state the extent to which the Missouri is navigable by steam. This is deemed of some importance, inasmuch as there is not, in general, an accurate knowledge on this subject. The American Fur Company have sent their steam boats *twenty-one hundred miles* above the mouth of the Missouri, and in high water, steam boats of light draft can ascend *two thousand six hundred miles*. The Mississippi is navigable by steam between *six or seven hundred miles* above St. Louis. These rivers pass through an exceeding fertile country; and when a just system of Internal Improvement shall be carried into operation, not only New Orleans and the great valley of the Mississippi will be benefitted, but every portion of the United States will feel the invigorating influence of such a course."

A work, printed in 1628, for popular entertainment, entitled "A Miscellany of Seriousness with Merriment, consisting of Witty Questions, Riddles, Jests, &c.," tells this story as a good joke. "A sea captain, on a voyage, with thirty passengers, being overtaken by a violent tempest, found it necessary to throw half of them overboard, in order to lighten the vessel. Fifteen of the passengers were Christians and the other fifteen were Jews, but in this exigency they unanimously agreed in the captain's opinion, that he should place the whole thirty in a circle, and throw every ninth man over, till only fifteen were left. To save the Christians, the Captain placed his thirty passengers in this order: four Christians, five Jews; two Christians, one Jew; three Christians, one Jew; one Christian, two Jews; two Christians, three Jews; one Christian, two Jews; two Christians, one Jew. He began to number from the first of the four Christians, thus CCCC. JJJJJ. CC. J. CCC. J. C. JJ. CC. JJJ. C. JJ. CC. J. By this device the captain preserved all the Christians, and *drowned* all the Jews.

Slavery is of all kinds.—In our efforts to emancipate another section of the country from slavery, we forget to emancipate ourselves from the many & various kinds of slavery which keep us in bondage.—There is the slavery of parties, of which we say nothing—that slavery which, with many, is as imperious and tyrannical as the despot's edict. There is the slavery of custom, which subjects us to a thousand troubles. There is the slavery of fashion, which makes us ridiculous and absurd, and leads us to expensive indulgences.—There is the slavery of prejudice, which makes us the victims of ignorance and delusion. In short, there are numerous kinds of bondage other than that, and no better than that, which the negro slave pays to the white man. When the mind, the soul are in slavery, the case is much more lamentable, and, in a free country, more dreadful, than when the slavery is that of the body, or of services due to the master.—*Portland Advertiser.*

No Patriotism in Horses.—During the war in Russia, in 1812, the King of Naples gave orders to General Namouty, who commanded a division of cavalry, to charge the enemy. The horses being worn out with hunger and fatigue, the charge was unsuccessful. Murat having complained to the general, the latter answered, "I dont know how this is, sure, but the horses possess no patriotism. Our soldiers fight pretty well, even when they are without bread, but the horses will absolutely do nothing unless they get their oats."—*Monthly Mag.*

THE BANK QUESTION.

The Bank is powerful and dangerous. It has not hesitated to purchase and corrupt the Press. It has produced sudden and surprising changes in the opinions and course of members of Congress. It is now applying its utmost energies, its great means, and all its hirelings and agents, to effect the renewal of its charter. It will spare neither labor nor money, neither persuasion nor coercion, neither performance nor promise, to accomplish its great design. The Democracy of the country, feel it to be their solemn duty to defeat its purposes. Through their venerable President, through their representatives, and through the ballot boxes, they have most emphatically avowed their wishes and their determination. If the Bank be enabled to prevail, then farewell to the liberties of the country. The people become the dependents of a moneyed monopoly, and the Government becomes subservient to its power.—*Albany Argus.*

Such is the language of the organ of the Albany Regency, in relation to a question of public policy which occupies, at this moment, as much of the attention of the People of the United States as any other whatever. Chiming in with its natural ally (the Government Agent to the State Banks) the Albany Argus settles the question of re-chartering the Bank of the United States, by a negative presumptive, and, in an argument in favor of the immediate removal of the public deposites, favors its readers with the above ungracious remarks.

Upon the minor question, which the Argus labors so earnestly, we have nothing to say. If the President chooses to take upon himself to perpetrate such a contempt of the Legislative authority, as the removal of the Government deposites, his be the responsibility, and his the glory or the shame of that achievement. We are not sure, however unconstitutional in its spirit such an act might be, that it would not produce eventual good; and, if we could reconcile ourselves to the maxim of tyrants, that the end justifies the means, we do not know but we might, tacitly at least, approve the exploit. Its effect would probably be, by compelling the Bank prematurely to reduce and restrict its discounts, to give the People a foretaste of the blessed state of things which the expiration of the Charter of the Bank will unquestionably bring about. Partial suffering, thus induced, might perhaps break the Lethean spell which binds the senses of the People, whom it seems as if nothing but the sound of the last trump would awaken to a sense of the dangers which beset them. Thus, for once, might good flow from evil.

No, we shall not touch the comparatively narrow question of the removal of the deposites; nor shall we consider the Bank question with reference only to the interest of the Bank, or the good faith of the Government. We shall avail ourselves of the occasion of our text, to make excursions into a wider field; our object being to consider the main question of the Bank (involving the National Currency,) in the more important aspects in which, under recent developments, it now presents itself. Before doing this, however, let us dispose of a few of the specifications contained in our extract from the Argus.

The Bank, it is said, is "powerful." It has proved itself to be so, in a good cause; it has never yet exerted power in a bad one. We have seen its power in the effectual redemption of the currency from the depraved and degraded state in which the Bank found it. We realize its beneficial power when we duly reflect on its efficiency in sustaining, as well as reforming the currency, and in guarding exchange, domestic as well as foreign, from sudden and ruinous fluctuations. The Government, too, has felt the importance of its agency in the power which the Bank has exercised in collecting and transferring the public revenues without loss, and without charge. Every individual in society, from the banker of millions, to the ploughman in the field, experiences the effect of its benign influence; but, like that of the air we breathe, it is so insensibly enjoyed, that even those who are most benefited by it are but too thankless for the blessing.

But the Bank, it is said, is also "dangerous." There are circumstances, we admit, in which a powerful Bank (like fire or water, a faithful servant when under restraint) might become a dangerous master. Such would be the character of a great moneyed Institution, in the hands of unprincipled political demagogues. Such would have been the Bank of the United States, under the control of those who, from the moment this Administration came into power, undertook to pervert the legitimate functions of the Bank to party purposes. We have not forgotten the history of that attempt, of the failure of which we are now witnessing the consequences. We have not forgotten how Mr. Isaac Hill attempted to tamper with the Bank concerning its branch in New Hampshire, nor how Mr. Amos Kendall undertook the same office in regard to the branch at Louisville. These facts are in proof, and, if now dimly recollected, may be revived in memory by a recurrence to the record. No one can doubt that success in these attempts would have been but the prelude to a general subjection of all the money concerns of the country, and all the operations of the Bank of the United States, to the political Cabal, by which the Bank, its officers, and its friends, have been unceasingly & vindictively persecuted ever since. It is because the government of the Bank would not accept the favor of this Cabal as the price of corruption, that this hot war has been waged against it, by those who consider politics only as the means of making personal fortunes. Let this never be forgotten. It is because of its honesty and integrity that the Bank has incurred the bitter enmity of the Hills, the Kendalls and the Croswells, whose counsels concerning it have, unfortunately for himself and for his country, heretofore prevailed with the President of the United States more than those of better and wiser men.

But, the organ of the Albany Regency tells the readers of that veracious journal, the Bank "has not hesitated to purchase and corrupt the Press." Taking this to imply (or it means nothing) that the press has been purchased and corrupted by the Bank, we pronounce it to be an insolent aspersion on the American Press generally, and, so far as it has any particular application within our knowledge, a base libel, of which the author, if justice were measured to him, would have his ears nailed to the pillory. The charge is one which no man, conscious of his own honesty, would have permitted himself to make, and which it would be a degradation to any honest man to set about disproving.

Equally gross, and, we doubt not, equally false and malignant, is the sweeping calumny of the Argus against the members of Congress. We repel it as reflecting on the character of the whole country, and derogatory to every District which sends a Representative to Congress. It is an insult upon the whole body of the People; and not the less so, because it is one of *the arts of intimidation*, resorted to by the Cabal, to destroy the two Houses of Congress, and mould them to a temper fit for the purposes which it is pursuing, with the cunning of the fox indeed, but with the ferocity of the tiger.

As far as these charges, and those which follow in the above extract, implicate the Bank, we shall not undertake to defend it. Successive committees of Congress, before whom these charges have been made, have put the stamp of falsehood upon them; and their being coined over again in the Albany mint has added nothing to their value. Though it may force them into a limited circulation, their inherent baseness is immediately detected by the brass which shines out incontinently upon the face of them. We shall not, we repeat, undertake the defence of the Bank. But, as between the Bank and the Cabal, an impartial umpire would say, that these charges come with revolting ill grace from those whose avowed principle it is, as applicable to all political contests, that to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy; from those who, in the open market, without blushing, pay their adherents, for so much service, so much money. Have we not seen, in our day, one partizan made Comptroller, another Auditor, and another appointed to some foreign Mission—all for what?—Undeniably to *pay* them for services rendered, honestly no doubt in some cases, but in general corruptly and mercenarily. Have we not seen a twenty dollar Post Office, not to speak of more lucrative rewards, offered, accepted, (and paid), as a sufficient reward for assisting to put down one President, & put up another, the candidate of the Regency? The same principle of Rewards and Punishments, be it said by the way, is the moving spring of the Cabal in the new-born zeal which it is now displaying against the Bank of the U. States. To preserve and increase the power of party-chosen Presidents, the influence of the State Banks is to be secured by depositing the public revenues in their coffers. Those who are plotting this national wrong, know that it is as easy to corrupt a State by Bank influence, as it has been, by the promise and gift of office, to enlist individuals. The plan now in progress has, undoubtedly, for its present object, to obtain an influence over the State Banks; to give to the Federal Executive such a controlling influence over the State politics, as may enable him to name his successor in office; or, in other words, to secure the election of him whom the President is known to prefer. This is the grand project. And it is the authors of this project—of this conspiracy against the rights and interests of the people, that have the assurance to prate about corruption! How long shall this insolence be tolerated? To what lengths will the conspirators carry their nefarious designs before the public indignation reaches and overwhelms them? Soon or late, the day of reckoning will come, and heavy will be the account against them.

But, to proceed. We have arrived, in the course of these preliminary remarks, at that part of the Manifesto of the Regency, to which we attach more importance than to what precedes it. The Argus, well knowing the force of such an argument with the multitude, endeavors to establish itself on the ground that the question now depending is one between the Bank of the U. States and the President of the U. States. This, indeed, would be taking the Bank at fearful odds. If to all the personal popularity of the President, and the power which patronage gives to the Executive, be added the impression that the Bank is engaged in hostilities against the President, the ends of the Cabal would easily be answered.—But the People are not so easily to be gulled. The position of the Argus is wholly untenable. It is not true that the People are opposed to the Bank. It is not true that the question is between the President and the Bank. The contention for the mastery, is, on the contrary, between THE CABAL and THE PEOPLE.—*That* is the issue to be tried. It is the People, whose wishes, whose interests, nay, whose commands, the cabal and its organs are endeavoring to counteract. It is in view of this object, that the independent Press is libelled, and the Representatives of the People brow-beaten and insulted by the Sprigs [illegible] The Bank was the only *Spoil* they were unable to possess themselves of, and they have never forgiven the Bank that it would not be possessed—nor the members of Congress that would not give it up to plunder—nor the Press which stood between them and their full fruition.

On this subject we shall have more to say. We have taken hold of it with some reluctance. We shall not quit it until we have done with it. *Nat. Int.*

From the Cherokee Phœnix, July 27.

COMPACT BETWEEN U. S. AND GEORGIA.

Thirty-two years have elapsed since this famous compact was negotiated and concluded between the U. States on the one part, and the State of Georgia on the other. In this instrument the General Government made it its bounden duty, to the latter, to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands, within the limits of Georgia, so soon as it could be done peaceably and on reasonable terms to the United States. In the execution of this compact, the Federal Government have steadily and successfully to the year 1830, with large disbursements from its treasury, extinguished for Georgia many millions of acres, all the lands of the Creeks within the limits of that State. With the Cherokees, the Government has likewise obtained fairly, about one million acres of excellent and valuable lands, now comprising the counties of Guinnet, Hall, and Habersham; affording at this time the most valuable Gold mines in the U. States. The remainder of the lands of the Cherokees within the limits of this State, unextinguished, is computed at five millions of acres. The U. States have entered into treaties with the Cherokees, in which they have guarantied forever to the Cherokees all the lands not ceded. The Supreme Court have decided on these same treaties, to be the *supreme law of the land.* The present administration of the Government, with all the combination of schemes the wit of man can invent, to enable it to accomplish an object pending between an equal sovereign, have, after placing the Cherokees in duress and unexampled oppression by the State of Georgia, *successively failed* in purchasing and extinguishing the lands we have before stated. Hence we are enabled to state and repeat what we have before said, with the utmost confidence, that no treaty can be effected with the Cherokees for their removal west of the Mississippi. In the mean time Georgia has conveyed these lands and *granted* them to her citizens, or in other words robbed the Cherokees of this property, without any remuneration to the aboriginal owners whatever. If the Cherokees refuse to sell, the Georgians receive the exclusive benefit of these lands. But if the Cherokees would treat, then, in this case, the President is willing to give them an indemnity for the property. The adjustment of the affair on the latter principle, is utterly impracticable. The best of these lands have been bought up on speculation from the fortunate drawers, by large and wealthy companies that have been formed in Georgia. The question now arises, and it is respectfully submitted to the American people, whether it is to the interest of the Federal Government in prosecuting its policy towards the Cherokees, to aggrandize the State of Georgia, or to put to rest by a definitive adjustment or compromise, by awarding an equivalent sum to the drawers and those who have purchased on speculation, and thereby enable the Cherokees to enjoy the land of their fathers, and the inheritance of their children. We believe the time is propitious, and an opportunity is now presented to the Government, to have this protracted controversy honorably adjusted without further oppressing the Cherokees, on the principles pointed out. We have conversed freely with those companies who have engrossed these lands, and they have invariably admitted their incumbrance of the Cherokee title. This course, is, we think, inviting to the Government, —no purchase can be made of the Cherokees, it will be cheaper to the Government to award Georgia a sum. The Cherokees in this Nation are a small tribe, of 15,000 or 16,000 in number. They have been at peace with the whiteman nearly half a century, no detriment to the Government can arise from their local situation. Our rights are dear to us, and the property vested is large. The door is now open whereby Georgia can be satisfied, justice demands that the Cherokees' rights should be sustained.

We shall advert to this subject again.

The Hon. *James Buchanan* is expected to return from the mission to Russia in November or December next. It is thought that he will be a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the United States. Should he not be successful, he will, of course, be a candidate at the ensuing election, 1834, for the lower House of Congress.

Mrs. Francis Silvers, of Morgantown, N. C., was publicly executed at that place on the 12th ult., for the murder of her husband. She made a confession of all the circumstances leading to the commission of the awful deed. She says he was loading his gun with the avowed purpose of shooting her, when she caught up the axe and gave him the fatal blow.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, which met in May last, consisted of 274 persons. Connected with the body, and subordinate to it, are 22 Synods, comprising 111 Presbyteries.—Those consist of 2500 congregations, which are superintended by 1855 ordained Pastors & 215 licentiates. The increase during the year preceding May, 1833, was 125 pastors, 10 licentiates, 9 candidates, 119 churches, and 16,542 communicants.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

An important Capture.—We are happy to state that letters were received in town yesterday, announcing the arrest of a large body of counterfeiters at Dunham in Lower Canada, near the lines. The officers of Police from Montreal, with the militia of Dunham, which the former called to their assistance, surrounded the wood in which this honorable fraternity covertly carried on their operations, and made prisoners of fourteen of them, besides seizing all their plates, dies, tools, & a large amount of spurious notes of different banks in the Union. Three of the counterfeiters had passed through St. Johns, L. C. in custody of the officers, and the remaining eleven were shortly expected. It is from these men, and this spot, Dunham, that the immense amount of forged notes which have lately been put in circulation, proceeded.

A Philadelphia paper states that there is now an elephant in that city, which measures *thirty-five* feet three inches, from the end of his snout to the end of his tail—and is eight feet, nine inches high. The price asked for him is $6000. There must be some mistake as to the dimensions of this elephant. There is no animal on earth, thirty-five feet long and eight feet high.

From Cape de Verds.—Capt. Mariner of the brig Zipporah, from Cape de Verds, states that there have in all seven cargoes of provisions arrived at those islands from the United States, and one cargo of corn from Africa. He also states that Mr. Martin, a merchant at Bonavista, informed him that about 18,000 persons had died by starvation in the whole islands, and not 40,000 as has been stated; and that if the rain should fall as usual this month (Aug.) they would do very well, otherwise they would need assistance of the people of the United States again, to whom they are very grateful for their goodness heretofore towards them.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Horrible and distressing outrage.—It has never fallen to our lot to record a transaction, at once so revolting in its nature, so disgraceful to humanity, and so harrowing to the feelings of friends, as one that lately occurred at Rendsborough, Vt. For several days previous to Saturday, an idle transient man, whom no one knew, had been loitering about the place. Sometime during the day, a Mrs. Ames, the wife of ——— Ames, and the mother of a highly respectable family, came into the village on horseback to transact some business at one of the stores. Having purchased a few articles, she got on her horse and started for home. She had not proceeded far when coming to a hollow in a small piece of woods she was beset by this stranger man, pulled from her horse and insulted with the most infamous proposals. In a lone and unfrequented spot, beyond the reach of human aid, she found herself dependent upon her own feeble strength to resist this merciless, fiend-like monster. Though he presented a knife and threatened her with instant death, she nevertheless resisted, and it was not till after an hour's struggle, that nature became exhausted, and she sunk insensible to the earth. After he had perpetrated his hellish purpose, and his victim was yet writhing in his brutal fangs, he presented his knife with the intention of finishing his demoniac work by putting an end to her existence. She summoned all her remaining strength, & in the name of her innocent and tender babes, she implored her execrable destroyer to spare her life. To this he finally consented, on condition that she would promise not to reveal the affair. This done, he fled, and his victim, divested of almost every vestige of her clothing, dragged herself to the nearest neighbor and gave the alarm. In a few moments the whole vicinity was in pursuit.

They chased the heartless, infernal monster into the forests of Monroe, where he was surrounded and taken. He denies not the crime, but only wonders how the woman could be such a liar as to break her word, when it was only on her promise of secrecy that he spared her life. Compared to this brutal whelp, Clough appears virtuous and noble. He at least, had the charity to put his victim quickly at rest. The monster not only gives his a thankless existence, but would have rendered that existence still more burdensome by loading her with a disgraceful, soul-sickening secret. Earthly vengeance cannot reach the depth of punishment that such a deed deserves—and yet we are told imprisonment is all that he can receive.—*Berkshire Advocate.*

A simple fact.—The amount of specie in the vaults of the U. S. Bank, on the first ult., was $10,098,816 06—the amount in the vaults of *all* the State Banks in the Union, is estimated at $10,953,650.

Liberia Coffee.—We have been politely presented by an esteemed friend, with a sample of coffee raised in Liberia. We have found it very good. This is one of the products which is to form a vast trade between our own country and the colony in Africa.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A Hard Case.—A worthy Physician in Boston, was last week arrested *together* with a lady with whom he had boarded and they were committed to jail in the same room *together*. In the morning, they were placed *together* at the bar of the municipal court, and there *together* awaited their turn of being heard and tried. They were informed that they were charged with having lived *together* contrary to law and gospel. The Doctor produced a certificate of marriage, and the clergyman who had signed it testified that he had married them *together*. It is dangerous travelling without certificates, especially if, as in the Doctor's case, it subjects one to the risk of being locked up all night with a lady. *U. S. Gazette.*

Strange Casualty.—On the morning of the 19th July last, in Steubenville, (O.) a valuable MARE, belonging to Mr. Wedderstrand, *died*, after 31 hours of extreme agony. The body was then opened to ascertain the cause of her death, when a *house Snake*, between 16 inches and two feet in length, was found extending along the windpipe with its head penetrated into the *heart*. The above we have from respectable men, who seen the snake taken out:—We have liberty to name several of them, and will do so. Thomas Wedderstand, *owner*; Alex. M'Murray, *Furrier*; Jas. Odcert, Theodore Wederstrand, J. M'Guire, F. Smith and James Simeral, *Dissecter.*

New Lisbon (Ohio) Pat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

Distressing case.—A family of emigrants who arrived here in the Shibboleth, from Havre, were landed yesterday, at the foot of Rector street, and proceeded, with several other passengers, to a boarding-house in the neighborhood, for the purpose of procuring board. It being ascertained upon enquiry that they were entirely destitute of means, they were denied admission to the house. The mother, in the course of the afternoon, crept into an empty sugar hogshead which was lying on the sidewalk, where she gave birth to a child, which, with its distressed parents and other children, were taken, towards evening, to the Almshouse.

Cholera in Missouri—Head Quarters of Mormonism broken up.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

The cholera is still marching west, & we have no reasonable hope of escaping it. I do not think the disease has abated or appears likely to do so. It is now spreading all over the country. The temperate and intemperate, careful and careless, good and bad of all classes, appear to be equally subject to the attack, and are suddenly hurried to eternity. We have had one death at the ferry, and another in the neighborhood. Eight deaths occurred on board the S. B. Yellow Stone, which has been abandoned some miles above this on her way to the river of the same name.

You have probably heard of the Mormon establishment in this vicinity. Six hundred or more, of that misguided people, have emigrated within the last two years to Jackson City in the next county to this, and have rendered it obnoxious to the citizens by holding out inducements for free negroes to settle in the county, & free negroes to be unfaithful. Last week the citizens organized themselves for the purpose of breaking up the establishment—Their (the Mormonite) printing press was torn down, store and machine shop broken up—the leaders tarred and feathered, and a time set for their departure. What course may yet be pursued towards their followers is not yet known.

There is a second *Calvin Edson* now living in Hadley, Mass. who has reduced his system to leanness not unlike Shakspeare's Mantuan apothecary, by subsisting entirely on *fruit.* Partaking of the universal spirit of reform in moral matters, he has imbibed an idea that other food save fruit is *sinful*; and that in the language of Thankful Pettibone, one of Cooper's country heroines—"though it may be sweet to the palate, it is bitterness to the inwards." The Northampton Courier says that the man's bones hang together as yet, but expresses great doubt as to their coherence for any length of time.

The attempts made in this city and elsewhere, to excite prejudice against the Methodist society, on account of alleged circumstances connected with the late trial in Rhode Island, meet the decided disapprobation of all liberal and enlightened minds. Efforts have been made to keep up an excitement against that church, with no other view, it is firmly believed, than to promote certain political objects.—It is gratifying to find that these efforts have been defeated. At a late meeting of citizens in Luzerne county, Pa. the following resolution, bearing upon this subject, was adopted, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of deep regret, the attempt being made by any portion of the citizens of this republic, to raise a prejudice against a worthy and highly respectable religious society, on account of an unfortunate and yet mysterious transaction, and that every good citizen of whatever denomination should rebuke with marked disapprobation every attempt to create or cherish such prejudice.—*Phil. Gazette.*

SUCCESSFUL COURAGE.

The narrations of a frontier circle, as they draw round their evening fire, often turn upon the exploits of the old race of men, the heroes of the past days, who wore hunting shirts, and settled the country. In a boundless forest, full of panthers and bears, and more dreadful Indians, with not a white within a hundred miles, a solitary adventurer penetrates the deepest wilderness, and begins to make the strokes of his axe resound among the trees. The Indians find him out, ambush and imprison him. A more acute and desperate warrior than themselves, they wish to adopt him, and add his strength to their tribe. He feigns contentment; uses the savage's insinuations, outruns him in the use of his own ways of management, but watches his opportunity, and, when their suspicion is lulled, and they fall asleep, he springs upon them, kills his keepers, and bounds away into unknown forests, pursued by them and their dogs. He leaves them all at fault, subsists many days upon berries and roots, and finally arrives at his little clearing, and resumes his axe. In a little palisade, three or four resolute men stand a siege of hundreds of assailants, kill many of them, and mount calmly on the roof of their shelter, to pour water upon the fire which burning arrows have kindled there, and achieve the work amidst a shower of balls. A thousand instances of that stern and unshrinking courage which had shaken hands with death, of that endurance which had defied all the inventions of Indian torture, are recorded of these wonderful men. The dread of being roasted alive by the Indians, called into action all their hidden energies and resources.

I will relate one case of this sort, because I knew the party, by name Baptiste Roy, a Frenchman, who solicited, and, I am sorry to say, in vain, a compensation for his bravery from Congress.—It occurred at "Cote sans Dessein," on the Missouri. A numerous band of Northern savages, amounting to four hundred, beset the garrison house, into which he, his wife, and another man, had retreated. They were hunters by profession, and had powder, lead, and four rifles in the house; they immediately began to fire upon the Indians. The wife melted and moulded the lead, and assisted in loading, occasionally taking her shot with the other two. Every Indian that approached the house was sure to fall.—The wife relates, that the guns would soon become too much heated to hold in the hand; water was necessary to cool them. It was, I think, on the second day of the siege that Roy's assistant was killed. He became impatient to look on the scene of execution, and see what they had done. He put his eye to the porthole, and a well aimed shot destroyed him. The Indians perceived that their shot had taken effect, and gave a yell of exultation. They were encouraged, by the momentary slackening of the fire, to approach the house and fire it over the heads of Roy and his wife. He deliberately mounted the roof, knocked off the burning boards, and escaped untouched from the shower of balls. What must have been the nights of this husband and wife? After four days of unavailing siege, the Indians gave a yell, exclaimed that the house was a "grand medicine," meaning that it was charmed and impregnable, and went away.—They left behind forty bodies to attest the markmanship of the besieged, and a peck of balls collected from the logs of the house.

Flint's Mississippi.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.

A Grand Rail Road Spectacle.—The Locomotive engine on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, came in on Sunday evening, a little before 7 o'clock, with fourteen cars in its train; averaging, as nearly as we could judge, thirty persons to each car—making a total of 420. These persons were mostly those who had been to the Camp Meeting, near Reisterstown, and were on their return. The sight was truly grand! The movement of the long train, as it were by magic, at an easy speed, at the rate of about 16 miles to the hour, around the spurs of hills, following the serpentine course of the wild and tumbling stream, the banks and rocks of which, in the vicinity of every settlement, were enlivened by spectators—the younger with smiling faces, and the older with a kind of wonder and astonishment, at the reflection, no doubt, on the change which two or three years, with industry and enterprise, had effected in their rocky and woody neighborhood. The salubrity of the atmosphere was beyond all comparison—and the pleasantness of the day—the mild refreshing breezes—and the quiet and orderly conduct of every passenger—rendered the scene, and every thing relative to it, most truly delightful.—*Chron.*

No "proper place" for it.—A law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at "*proper places*" in the different counties. In one of the counties, the magistrates have decided that there is no "*proper place*" within their jurisdiction for that purpose.

From the New York Gazette.

Original and True.—A servant woman near our office, was employed to do the cooking for a family. When the hour for dining arrived, the landlady inquired whether dinner was ready? No mam, was the reply—I have not yet finished stringing the beans. The cook was industriously at work *sewing the beans on strings.* Lord, what shall I do, the company are waiting—*Indeed, mam, I don't know; you told me to string the beans, which I am doing with all my might.*

Jaw Breakers.—'You must be *phlebotomised*,' said a pompous physician to a poor invalid. 'I can't, indeed!' repled the sick man. 'I tell you, you must be bled!' cried Sir Pompus; to which the other rejoined—'Well, you may do that; but as for the other thing, I'm sure I could'nt bear it.'

Tobacco.—Notwithstanding its fascinating powers, Tobacco has suffered romantic vicissitudes in its fame and character; it has been successively opposed and commended by physicians, condemned and eulogized by priests and kings, & proscribed and protected by governments; whilst, at length, this once insignificant production of a little island, or an obscure district, has succeeded in diffusing itself through every climate, and in subjecting the inhabitants of every country to its dominion. The Arab cultivates it in the burning desert, the Laplander and Esquimaux risk their lives to procure a refreshment so delicious in their wintry solitude; the seaman, grant him but this luxury, and he will endure with cheerfulness every other privation, and defy the fury of the raging elements; and in the higher walks of civilized society, at the shrine of fashion, in the palace and in the cottage, the fascinating influence of this singular plant commands an equal tribute of devotion and attachment.

Never praise or talk of your children to other people; for, depend upon it, no person except yourself cares a single farthing about them.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. AUG. 26, 1833.

Daring Robbery.—On Friday morning last, the house of JOHN WIERMAN, Esq. of Huntington township, in this county, was entered by two men, during the absence of Mr. W. The only person in the house was a young female, to whose breast a pistol was presented, with a demand to be shewn where the money of Mr. W. was kept. She led them to his desk, where they possessed themselves of about $260, and immediately made off. The alarm was soon given, and they were pursued to Carlisle, where they were taken. They were brought here on Saturday, and are now safely lodged in our prison—and will most probably receive their trial this week.—Their names are *Buffington* and *Smith*. Since their arrest, one of them has made a full confession. He implicates in the transaction a distant relative of Mr. W., which person, we learn, has made his escape.

☞The late election for Members of Congress in Kentucky, has resulted in the choice of TEN National Republicans, out of the thirteen to which Kentucky is entitled.—Last year, there were but *four* out of twelve.

☞David Schley, Abdiel Unkefer, John Sifford, and Joseph M. Palmer, Esqrs. are the Jackson candidates in Frederick county, for election to the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞The Cholera was still raging at Shepherdstown, by our last accounts, and several valuable citizens have fallen victims.

Two deaths from the same disease occurred in Charlestown, Va. one on the 15th, the other on the 19th.

Two more deaths of cholera have taken place in Hagerstown.

It is still very malignant in various parts of the West.

The affairs of Don Pedro appear to be now in a more promising condition than at any time since his landing in Portugal. The occupation, by his troops, of the Algarves, and the capture of his brother's fleet, give him advantages which, if he has the skill to avail himself of them, may enable him to accomplish his object in spite of the wishes of the people of Portugal, provided that there is no interference on the part of other powers.—It seems probable, however, that Spain will be tempted to take a part in the contest, and, in that event, the question of succession may ultimately be decided by a tribunal similar to that which adjusted the differences between the Pacha of Egypt and the Ottoman Porte. *Balt. Gaz.*

It would not be strange, says the Journal of Commerce, if the very next arrival should inform us that the Constitutional flag is waving over Lisbon. That wretch Don Miguel has already reigned too long. If the government of Don Maria is not better, surely it cannot be worse. The news of this brilliant victory, as it spreads through the different provinces of Portugal, will be electrical in its effects. It will encourage the timid and strengthen the wavering. It will bring out the real sentiments of the people. It will overturn the throne of Don Miguel.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Europe, Capt. Maxwell, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th ultimo. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this conveyance, London and Liverpool papers to the latest dates, together with Shipping Lists.

The great question absorbing all others in the British capital, was that of the probable fate of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, in the House of Lords. The struggle was to come up on the 18th.

The second reading of the Sabbath Observance bill had been postponed to the 16th.

The West India slavery bill was to be taken up for its second reading on the 15th to the morning of which day only, our advices extend.

Accounts from Algiers of the 24th ultimo, state, that some French Engineers, when engaged in the labours of the harvest, had discovered the bed of the canal constructed by the Romans, for conveying water through the province of Mitidjea, which was capable of being repaired and applied to its original use, at the very small expense of about 25,000 francs. Hence was demonstrated the possibility of cultivating this province; the resources of which for agricultural produce, are of the most extensive kind.

IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

The Liverpool Times of the 16th July contains positive accounts, and ample confirmation of the news recently received at this port, via Gibraltar, of the defeat of Don Miguel's fleet—the capture of the most important part of it—and the dispersion of the remainder, by Captain Napier, in command of Don Pedro's squadron. There is other cheering news from Portugal. The whole of the kingdom of Algarve has declared for the young Queen, with, it is said, from six to seven thousand soldiers; and the army of the Usurper has been most signally repulsed in a desperate attack on Oporto. These advantages, if followed up with the same energy with which they have been achieved, are likely to put a speedy close to this destructive and vexatious contest. The capture of the fleet is especially [illegible] as it gives the constitutionalists the undisputed possession of the sea, and will enable them to attack Lisbon by forcing the mouth of the Tagus, at the same time that Villa Flor approaches it with his army from the south. If this army has really been increased to any thing like 10,000 men, by the defection of the troops sent to oppose it, the contest must by this time have been decided.

The vessel which brought this intelligence to Falmouth, met with Marshal Beresford on his passage outwards. The news must have been very satisfactory to him. As for Captain Elliot, who was sent out by the English Conservatives to take command of the fleet, he would just arrive in time to hear of its capture. It was lucky for him that he was not on board.

RUSSIA.

Despatches from St. Petersburg, as also the St. Petersburg Gazette, received in London on the 14th of July, mention a plot against the life of the Emperor of Russia, on the part of some Polish exiles, who left Paris a short time ago and bound themselves by an oath to effect his assassination. It was first made public by a journal, which gave an account of the reception of a deputation which waited upon the Emperor in Finland to congratulate him on the frustration of the conspiracy. It seems that the Russian authorities did not wish the matter made public, but on this account appearing deemed it right to allude to it in the Gazette. The sensation created throughout Russia is very great, and all sorts of precautions are employed to protect the Emperor in his various visits to the frontier towns.

ONE DAY LATER.

A Liverpool paper of the 17th of July, has been received by the ship Gov. Troup, from which the following extract is made:

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

We understand from good authority, that the Duke of Palmella has received full powers from Don Pedro to place himself at the head of a regency at the Algarves, & that in that capacity he may be expected to make a formal application to the British and French Governments for the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen, *de facto*, of Portugal. Indeed some surprise has been caused by his not having done so already. There is said to be disinclination on the part of some of the members of our Cabinet to take any step in favor of the Portuguese Constitutionalists on a direct application of Don Pedro, but it is highly probable that the regency established in the Algarves will not make a fruitless application, when it is considered that the only grounds of objection hitherto assigned by our Government for the non-recognition of the regency are removed, and that the capture of the Miguelite fleet by Admiral Napier, has entirely changed the complexion of the contest.

We are able to state that the French Government have warmly pressed the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen *de facto* of Portugal, upon our Cabinet, & have again offered to concur in and support any measures which Earl Grey may be pleased to adopt. We may add also, that the news which the Portuguese ambassador received yesterday, which was immediately communicated to his colleagues, has already had an effect upon the mind of the individuals of the Cabinet most opposed to intervention in favor of the legitimate Sovereign of Portugal.

Accounts from Madrid state that the landing of the Portuguese Constitutionalists in the Algarves produced great consternation in the Cabinet of Ferdinand.—Troops were hurried off to the frontiers, but when the news of Miguel's fleet being captured reached Madrid, it will strike terror into the heart of M. Zea Bermudez and his apostolic colleagues. Ferdinand may now prepare for a revolution with as little delay as convenient. The Cortes were dissolved on the 4th of July, the day before the capture of Don Miguel's squadron.

BLACK HAWK AND HIS PARTY AT HOME.

The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have been favored with the following letter from an intelligent Correspondent dated

FORT ARMSTRONG, (Upper Mississippi,) August 5th, 1833.

The whole suit arrived here a few days since loaded with assumed dignity and costly presents.

Ke-o-kuck's band speedily followed to welcome their brothers, a grand council assembled, among whom was myself, to witness the deliverance of the Hawk to his nation. The council opened with the address of the President to Black Hawk, in which he is informed that in future he was to yield supremacy to his inferior Ke-o-kuck, the white man's friend.

The old chief rose in violent agitations, denied that the President had told him so, and that he would not be advised by any body, and that he wanted what he said to be told to the President, and that *he* in person would have said so in Washington, but that his interpreter could not sufficiently make known his views.

The Colonel made to him a speech stating that by his own treaty neither him or Hi-pe-pie could for the future head a band, and that by that treaty, Ke-o-kuck was placed at the head of the Sac Nation, &c. Keokuck with benevolence spoke awhile to the Hawk; then addressed the Council, begged nothing might be remembered of what the Hawk said, that he was too old to say any thing good, and that he was answerable for his good behaviour; the poor old Chief recalled his words, and I do not know that my sympathies were ever more excited, than in witnessing his expiring struggle for freedom—nothing but his advanced age and want of military power will prevent him from making another effort. The Ke-o-kuck's [illegible] Hawk's party were either too dejected or too sullen to participate in the festivities.

This you may tell the good citizens of New-York, their Indians would willingly get up another war, in order to make another visit to the East and return loaded with presents and almost satiated with attention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.

LOSS OF LIVES—AND NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Two men were suffocated in a kiln on Monday morning, about half way between Burlington and Moorestown. They were engaged in preparing a kiln for burning lime, in which stone coal and charcoal are used in alternate layers. In the course of the operation, and after the under layers had become ignited, one of the men descended for the purpose of levelling the coal, and was immediately overcome by the suffocating effects of the charcoal.—His companion went down to his assistance, and was similarly affected, and both were so completely prostrated as to be incapable of getting out.—In this condition, they were discovered by the wife of one of the men. She immediately descended the kiln, and attempted to secure a rope about her husband, in hopes of being able to pull him out, but soon found herself gasping for breath.—She succeeded in reaching the mouth of the kiln, and after recovering herself, descended a second time, but was again compelled to leave her husband, whom she beheld in the agonies of death beneath her. Unable to witness his expiring struggles without endeavoring to save him, the heroic woman made a third descent, and after every exertion, was forced to relinquish her desperate task, and the smothering effects of the charcoal were so distressing, that she was just able to reach the top of the kiln, when she fell from excessive exhaustion and faintness. The two men are dead.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 22.

☞*Infanticide.*—On Tuesday morning last the body of a newly born infant, enveloped in an adult's flannel petticoat, was found in the Codorus creek, near Main street bridge. It was found upon an examination of the lungs, by a physician, that it had lived aud breathed. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, the verdict of which was, that the infant was drowned by the hands of some person or persons unknown. A woman has been taken up on suspicion of being the author of the crime—she was examined before a magistrate, and committed for trial.

COL. DAVID CROCKETT.

We are pleased to learn that Col. David Crockett, of Tennessee, has been elected to Congress, by a majority of 240 votes over his competitor, Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, the late member. It will be recollected that Col. Crockett lost his previous election by a very small majority in consequence of opposing some of the measures of the General Administration.

The Seneca and Onondago Indians, at a grand council holden on the 18th June last, determined not to avail themselves of the proposition of the Secretary of War, relative to their removal to Green Bay, but to live and die upon the land of their fathers.

Degrees of Crime.—At the late Court of Quarter sessions, of York county, Pa. Samuel Bond, a coloured man, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to *two years'* imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. At the same court, Alexander How, was indicted for horse stealing, found guilty, and sentenced for *four years'* imprisonment. The same individual was also found guilty of stealing a saddle and bridle, and sentenced to *three years'* imprisonment, making in the whole *seven years'* imprisonment for stealing a horse, saddle and bridle.

There are three principal parties in Spain—of the Queen, the King, and the Don Carlos; and the tranquility of that country is deemed very precarious in consequence of the strength and zeal of each, and particularly as the health of the King is exceedingly bad.

Robert Potter, formerly a member of Congress, who, as many may remember, performed an operation a few years ago, which has taken his name, the "*potterian operation*," on a clergyman of the name of Tayler, and a young man of the name of Willie, for which he was tried and sentenced to imprisonment. The term of imprisonment has not expired, and while he is still in jail, Potter was a candidate for a member of the Legislature, in Granville county, North Carolina, and only wanted *eleven* votes of being elected.

From the western papers we learn that Colonel Dodge, Indian Agent, has accomplished the removal of the Winnebago Indians across the Wisconsin, in accordance with the treaty of last summer. During the payment of the Winnebago Indian Annuity, *fifty barrels of whiskey*, were sold to the Indians, most of whom soon became intoxicated. During a quarrel which arose in consequence, an Indian woman and several children were killed. The Indian who committed the murder was immediately shot by order of a chief called the Little Priest.

A Close vote.—At an election for Senator, in Marion and Hamilton counties, (Indiana,) Morris and Morrison were the opposing candidates—two thousand and thirty-five votes were polled. In one county Morris had a majority of *nine* votes, in the other county Morrison had a majority of *ten* votes, and of course was elected by a majority of one. *Pittsburgh Gaz.*

A challenge, publicly offered, by the friends of Senator Poindexter of Mississippi, to discuss his senatorial conduct before the people, has been accepted by Henry S. Foote, esq. of Clinton, in that State. The proposed rules of this novel warfare are published, and resemble those adopted by religious controversialists.

Singular Circumstance.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer of the 13th inst. says—"This Congressional District has long been remarkable for close contests—the majority of the successful candidate seldom reaches one hundred votes. At the election in 1831, between Messrs. Deberry and Bethune, the former who had been the incumbent was beaten by a majority of 37 votes only. The election just held between the same candidates, has resulted in the defeat of Mr. Bethune, the late member, by the identical majority of 37 votes! We take pleasure in stating that the member elect is in favor of the U. States Bank, and of Mr. Clay's Land bill."

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

The Presidentship.—The following gentlemen are already in nomination for the succession—viz.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
John Marshall, of Virginia.
Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia.
Chapman Johnson, of Virginia.
Lewis Cass, of Ohio.
John M'Lean, of Ohio.
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
Louis M'Lane, of Delaware.
Martin Van Buren, of New York.
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.
Maj. Jack Downing, of Downingville.

We have more than once protested against such an early agitation of this question; but as people are already taking the field, we suppose we must not sit much longer on the fence. Wishing, moreover, to have our friends at all times able to tell where we are, we perhaps may as well take sides at once. We therefore wish the public distinctly to know, that after mature deliberation, we have satisfactorily made up our minds that we are very decidedly in favor of several of these gentlemen.

An Anti-Slavery Association has been organized by the young men of Boston. The preamble to the constitution sets forth, "that slavery in all circumstances, is a violation of the law of God; that immediate emancipation is an imperious duty; that slavery can only be abolished in this country, through the influence of a correct sentiment; and therefore, that the diffusion of knowledge on this subject is highly desirable." *Phil. Gaz.*

Slavery.—Will our country look calmly on what is doing and done in Europe, towards liberating the captives who are held in servile bondage, without an effort, [and one that shall be equal to the power necessary to effect it] to rid herself from this unchristian and inhuman practice? We say we are independent; but does holding men, who only differ from us in complexion, *slaves*, declare our independence? We boast of our schools and colleges, our churches, and our institutions, for the advancement of our morals and the extension of our intellectual capacities, but does trafficking in human blood tell the beneficial results of these institutions? It is said our country has attained an eminence among the nations of the earth, which it was declared she never could attain, and that she is now an object of envy, admiration, and an example; but in a cause that will eventually be brought about on this side of the Atlantic, we must look to England; and not only to England, but to Austria.

"Every slave, (says the Austrian Decree of the 5th of Aug. 1826) which steps upon the Austrian soil, or even the deck of an Austrian vessel, becomes free." The law of Prussia, too, so far back as 1784, enacted, "That so soon as any strangers, who have slaves with them, or any subject of the Prussian Crown, who may purchase slaves in foreign lands, and bring them into the country, shall fix their abode within it, slavery instantly ceases and determines."—*Barnstable Jour.*

As it should be.—A teamster was recently fined, by the Boston municipal court, 5 dollars and costs, for unreasonably beating his horse.

Upwards of 137,000 tons of coal have reached Philadelphia from Pottsville and its neighborhood during the present season.

DIED,

On Thursday night last, Mr. *Wilhelmas Houghtelin*, of this borough, a patriot of the Revolution, in the 83d year of his age.

On Monday evening last, *John*, son of Mr. M. C. Clarkson, of this borough, aged about 8 months.

APPRENTICES *WANTED.*

I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING,
One to the HARNESS-MAKING,
One to the PAINTING, and
One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

☞I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.

Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

Temperance Meeting.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Fairfield Temperance Society, will be held at the usual place, on *Monday the 2d of September*, at 1 o'clock, when, it is expected, an Address will be delivered.

THE SECRETARY.

Aug. 26. 1t

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, July 15. tf

Splendid Scheme!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 18.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 8th of Sept.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000
1	- - - -	10,000
1	- - - -	5,000
1	- - - -	4,000
1	- - - -	3,704
30	- - - -	1,000
30	- - - -	500
55	- - - -	200
56	- - - -	100
56	- - - -	70
56	- - - -	60
56	- - - -	50
112	- - - -	40
2,184	- - - -	24
15,400	- - - -	12

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5; *Other Shares in proportion.*

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Aug. 26. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 17.

Not yet received.

Notice is hereby Given

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of October next*, viz.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Executor of the Estate of David Melhorn, deceased.

The account of William Moorhead, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of James Moorhead, deceased.

The account of Peter Stine, Executor of the Estate of George Stine, deceased.

The account of Margaret Chambers and John Beecher, Executors of the Estate of John Chambers, deceased.

The account of Jacob King, Executor of the Estate of Peter Delp, deceased.

The account of George Wilson and John Bender, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Baldwin, deceased.

The account of Walter Smith, Executor of the Estate of Ann Giffin, deceased.

The account of John Myers, Administrator of the Estate of David Chronister, deceased.

The account of John Brough and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Hanes and John Overholtzer, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Overholtzer, deceased.

The account of William Vanorsdallen, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon Tate, deceased.

The account of James Black, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Hamilton, deceased.

The account of Joseph Topper and Joseph Fink, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Topper, deceased.

The account of George Sponsler, Executor of the Estate of George Sponsler, deceased.

The account of John Elker, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Hoover, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright, Executor of the Estate of David M'Creary, deceased.

The account of Jacob Gardner, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Martin Gardner, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 26th, 1833. tc

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

General Election

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October next, (the 8th,)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said Road with the Gettysburg and York Turnpike Road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of David Heagy, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house lately occupied by John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Joseph Topper, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;
Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;
One County Commissioner;
One Auditor of Public Accounts;
One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams;
Two Coroners; and
Two Sheriffs.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

27th day of Sept. next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law, for that purpose, by the respetcive Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such an Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their District, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which shall be on *Friday the 11th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2nd April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assemby met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Corohers excepted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, whether commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 26.

We notice in a late New Orleans paper, a number of facts, presenting in a point of view at once striking and alarming, the unhealthiness and mortality of that climate. It appears, that some years since, an association of mechanics was organized in New Orleans, the object of which was "to relieve the wants, to comfort the sufferings, and to promote the happiness of their fellow creatures." During a period of five years, the number of members attached to this association was 214; of these 11 left the city, 21 resigned, and 90 were laid in the earth, during the same brief period. Of the first 148 names on the roll, 88, embracing nearly the whole of the original members, died in less than 5 years.

About ten years since, nineteen individuals took up their residence in New Orleans, in company. In the course of 9 years, eighteen of them had died, and during the late prevalence of the cholera in that city, the nineteenth man—the only survivor—was gathered to his companions! This is truly a frightful picture for contemplation.

Fire.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Thursday last says:—"The Black Horse Tavern, situated on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike Road, about four miles from this city, was burned down last night. We have not heard exactly how it originated, except that it was accidental. The loss is said to be about $3000. We were pleased with the remark of the proprietor—'I never liked the house any how. I will now put up a tavern worthy of the stand, and in which travellers and visiters, with their families, may be properly accommodated."

Bottled Tears.—In some of the mourning assemblies of the Persians, it is the custom of the priest to go about to each person at the height of their grief, with a piece of cotton in his hand, with which he carefully collects the falling tears, and which he then squeezes into a bottle, preserving them with the greatest caution.—This practically illustrates the 50th Psalm, viii. "Put thou my tears into thy bottle." Some Persians believe that in the agony of death, when all medicines have failed, a drop of tears so collected put into the mouth of a dying man, has been known to revive him; and it is for such a use that they are collected.

The tithe rate of Ireland is now valued at 13 shillings per acre; in 1831, it was but 7 shillings.

'If you have a paper to spare, I will thank you to let me have it to send to——he has been *threatening to take* your paper for some time.' This was a speech made to us a few days since. If he intends to pay, he ought to put his threat into execution.

'Your paper is very much liked in my neighborhood,' said a gentleman from Fauquier county to us, a day or two ago,—'I wish you had as many *subscribers* with us as *readers*.' We wish so too.

If it was as customary to borrow a man's hat, or his coat, or his breeches, as often as his newspaper, things would come to a pretty pass.

Salt.—There are many countries on the habitable globe where salt has never yet been found, whose commercial facilities being extremely limited, the inhabitants can only occasionally indulge themselves with it as a luxury. This is particularly the case in the interior of Africa. 'It would,' says Mungo Park, 'appear strange to a European to see a child suck a piece of rock salt as if it were sugar. This, however, I have frequently seen: although the poorer class of inhabitants are so very rarely indulged with this precious article, that to say that a man eats salt with his provisions is the same as saying he is a rich man. I have suffered great inconvenience myself from the scarcity of this article. The long use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt, that no words can sufficiently describe it.'—*Park's Travels in Africa.*

LUMBER.

JAMES CHALFANT,

OFFERS for Sale at his LUMBER YARD, nearly opposite Davis and Gardner's Foundery, in Newbury street, in the Borough of York, 20,000 FEET OF SUPERIOR ASH PLANK, of 2, 3, 4, and 5 inches thick, white and yellow Pine boards, Pannel, first & second common, yellow Pine Joice, Scantling, and Shingles of the first quality, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Machine making business as usual. All orders for Wool Carding Machines, Turning Lathes, Threshing and Clover-seed Machines, and every other article in his line, shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

York, July 22, 1833. 5t

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, to all Legatees, Creditors, or other persons concerned, that the Administration Account of John Everitt, Jun. Executor of the Estate of MARTHA EVERITT, deceased, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 26th day of August next.*

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 22nd, 1833. } te

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

DESIROUS of being elected your SHERIFF, for the ensuing three years, I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do the duties of the Office faithfully.

Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.

March 11. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

RETURNING you my sincere thanks for your former support, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing Election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

Your's, very respectfully,
ROBERT McILWAIN.

July 20. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, JR.

March 4. te

SHERIFFALTY.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN.

April 1. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.

Feb. 25. te

Worthy of General Notice!!

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET-MAKER,

Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg,

WOULD most respectfully make mention, that, while his brother workmen, in town and country, were informing the Public that they *were* making, and *could* make, *any thing* in their line, and that, too, "cheaper than nothing" for Cash or Produce, he *was* making *every thing* that a Cabinet-maker could make, and as fast too, *almost*, as his friends could carry them away—leaving in their stead either *Cash, Produce*, or *good solid promises!* Thus it seems, that while *some* were *talking about "shadows," others* were *partaking* of the *substance*, not of *things* hoped for, but of THINGS ACTUALLY OBTAINED! And yet, should there be any still among those happy and lucky beings whose names are registered among those "lots of marriages" recently taken place, who have not supplied themselves with good and substantial

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

SIDEBOARDS,

BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, &c. &c.

they are respectfully informed that they can be provided with the same, at the shortest notice given to one who, although himself a *happy* Bachelor, feels he knows how to contribute to the happiness of those who were once "*two*"—but are now "*one!*"

While the subscriber gives the above notice to *newly* married folks, yet those who have passed the "honey-moon" need not feel themselves slighted—because, if *any* have *almost* forgotten the happy hour that made them one, *he* can see no plausible reason why they should not have their rooms fitted up with good Furniture—such as a first-rate and well finished

SIDEBOARD, BUREAU,

or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So, come one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made, not like "Pindar's Razors," *to sell*—but for SERVICE, out of the best seasoned materials, by good workmen.

☞One part of my trade I would not forget to mention—which is, as my 'Sign' fully indicates, that, having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead, I am prepared to make

☞***COFFINS***

at a moment's warning, should it at any time become necessary.

***Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year—and hope by strict attention to business and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive alike encouragement.

DAVID HEAGY.

June 24. tf

☞Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,

Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the *swift & splendid* Steamers KENTUCKY *Capt. D. Robinson*, and OHIO, Capt *W. Whildinn, Jr.*

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling community.

☞*Passage to Philadelphia, only $2.*

☞All baggage at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

Passage to Chesapeake City, going and returning, Fifty Cents.

S. McCLELLAN, AGENT,
No. 8, Light-st. wharf.

BALTIMORE, June 10. tf

La Mott's Cough Drops;

VALUABLE MEDICINES FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS Elixir is peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. Common colds and coughs, which are occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will readily yield to its influence, removing those troublesome irritations, which act as a constant stimulant to coughing. It eases pain, and induces rest to an eminent degree. Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, bleeding of the lungs, &c. spasmodic asthma, palpitation of the heart, and consumptive affections, even in the most advanced periods of life, will find immediate relief, from its remarkable power of diminishing the irritability of the system, and the velocity of the circulation, and by cleansing & healing the disordered parts. It also affords immediate relief in the hooping cough.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Feb. 18.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 26th day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

July 15. te

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

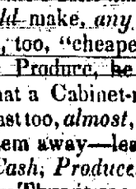
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 30th of July,



TWO HORSES,

one a Grey, about 10 or 12 years of age, and has lost an eye; the other a Dark Bay, 8 or 9 years of age—no marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. S. R. BAILEY.

South Mountain, Aug. 5. tf

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH.

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19. tf

Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 14th of September next*, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for FIVE MANAGERS of the Gettysburg Water Company.

R. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 19. te

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Aug. 19. tf

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at Jacob Ruffensberger's, on *Saturday the 31st inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, G. EPLEY, O. S.

☞The Company will receive their new Caps on that day.

Aug. 19. tp

GRAVE STONES.

THE Subscriber has on hands an assortment of GRAVE STONES, which he will sell (and letter the same) as reasonable, and on as short notice as he can.

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, June 24. eotf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, & they have appointed *Wednesday the 28th day of August inst.* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JACOB KUNTZ.

Aug. 5. 3t

NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

Office of the Novelist's Magazine,
ATHENIAN BUILDINGS, FRANKLIN PLACE,
Philadelphia.

THE Number of the Novelist's Magazine which commences the Second Volume, is now offered to the public, and may be considered a fair Specimen of the work. With a view of rendering the Magazine more suitable for binding and preservation, the size of the page has been reduced, but without any diminution of the quantity of matter furnished to Subscribers. Each number hereafter will contain ninety-six large octavo pages.

This magazine, which is unquestionably the cheapest periodical in the country, in its improved form, may challenge competition for excellence of mechanical execution. The publishers are determined it shall be emphatically a valuable collection of the most approved standard novels, and its appearance therefore is made equal to the best editions of the book-sellers. It is printed with the utmost accuracy, and in the handsomest manner.—The proofs are all carefully revised by a literary gentleman, and the publishers do not hesitate to say, that for correctness in this respect, the Magazine is superior to any novel printed in the usual book form.

The present number of the Magazine contains the whole of "The Ghost Hunter and his Family," a most powerful and affecting story, by the author of the celebrated "Tales of the O'Hara Family." In this production Mr. Banim has shown his deep knowledge of the workings of the human heart, in circumstances of a peculiar and extraordinary character, and he conveys his philosophy through the medium of a narrative which is singularly happy and forcible. Some of the incidents are wrought up with a power which is almost appalling; and the whole conduct and developement of the story is full of attraction. The interest excited in the mind of the reader, is constant and unbroken from the commencement to the catastrophe. The principal female is one of the most delightful and natural conceptions of modern genius. With all the generous devotedness and self-sacrificing affection of Scott's *Jeanie Deans*, there is mixed up in her, a refinement of feeling, and expansiveness of intellect, which the maid of Mid Lothian did not possess; and no peril, however imminent, can deter her from fulfilling the sacred labors of love. The other characters are also drawn with admirable skill. The incident upon which the story turns is strange and singular, tho' not too forced or exaggerated, and is, we believe, new in works of fiction. Altogether, "The Ghost Hunter" may safely be pronounced one of the very best novels which has issued from the British press.

In this Number also is commenced the publication of *Mary of Burgundy*, by the popular author of Henry Masterton, Darnley, Richelieu, &c. This work is now offered to the American public for the first time, as no other reprint has been made in this country—the proprietors of the Novelist Magazine having received the earliest copy which was forwarded from London. "Mary of Burgundy" fully sustains the high reputation of its accomplished and distinguished author, whose powers of description and ingenuity, are almost unequalled.

Some of the newspapers have fallen into an error, which the proprietors are anxious to correct, respecting the Prize Novel. This will not be published until after October, at which time, those Novels which may then be received, will be submitted to a Committee. Until then, the competition for the prize will continue open.

Several copies of the first volume of the Magazine, handsomely bound, are for sale at the publication office, and may be had by addressing

C. ALEXANDER & CO.

Aug. 19.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened

A HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,

STYLED THE

MANSION HOUSE,

In his large and commodious Brick Building, situate on the north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle streets, opposite the house formerly kept by Maj. JACOB SANDERS, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—where he is well prepared for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom. The whole Establishment is new; the situation is eligible; his *Table, Bar*, &c. will be well supplied—and he hopes, by attention to the comfort of Travellers and others, and moderate charges, to receive the favors of a generous Public.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 12. tf

Fresh Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CITY, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
STONE AND WOODEN WARE.

—ALSO—

A Complete Assortment of

Hammered and Rolled IRON, } warr'd
Cast, Shear, & Blister STEEL, } good.
Sheet and Block TIN,
Plated Metal, Sheet Brass,
Edge Tools, Mill and Cross-cut Saws,
Anvils, Vices, &c. &c.

His assortment is now full, and will be sold CHEAP for Cash or Produce.—Also, *SCRAP & OLD IRON* will be taken for Goods. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, July 22. tf

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &C.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

REMOVAL.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED THEIR STORE, to the room lately occupied by Samuel Fahnestock, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond, and are offering for sale,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
China, Glass & Queensware,
&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash, and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

Miller's Horse Powder.

AN excellent remedy for Distempers, Founders, Yellow Water, &c. to which Horses are generally liable. It can be recommended particularly to form an appetite, and to loosen the skin.

For sale by

SAML. H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

April 15. tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends removing to the City in March, 1834, or sooner, if he can make arrangements to do so. He has determined to offer his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of a very general assortment of

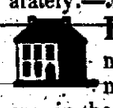
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Glass, Queen's, Hard & Stone-WARE,
LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, BOOKS & STATIONARY,
ESSENCES, CONFECTIONARY,
CROCKS, &c. &c.

at very reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit. Persons wanting BARGAINS, will do well to call, as they shall have Goods at low prices, without mistake. Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a pair of good Grey *HORSES*, and Harness complete, will be sold cheap, together or separately.—*Also*, the



HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.—Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmittsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmittsburg, June 10. 3m

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

Famous Medicines,

So justly celebrated in all parts of the U. S. for many years past,

Prepared & sold, by the Sole Proprietor,
NOAH RIDGELY, BALTIMORE.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.
Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters & eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache-Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip alve. Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of headaches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Country merchants, and all others who buy on their own account, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will ensure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, late i chael Lee and Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

☞The above Famous Medicines are sold in Gettysburg, by SAM'L H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 8. eowtm